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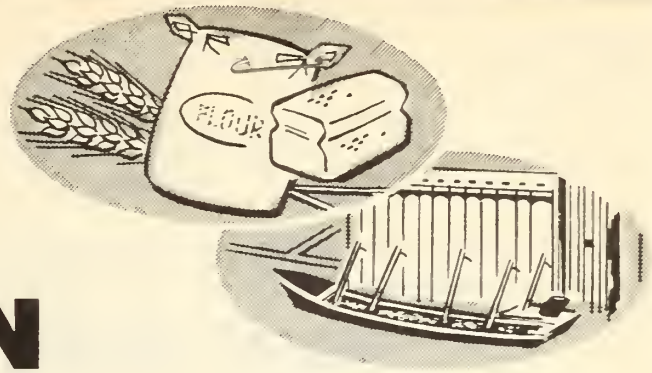


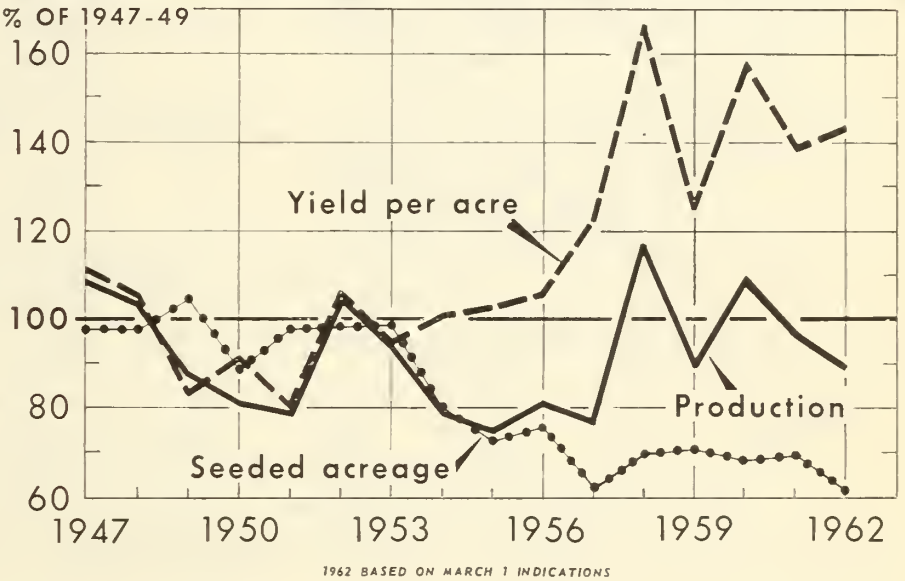
WHEAT SITUATION

WS-178 For Release April 27, A. M. APRIL 1962

Acreage allotments and marketing quotas have been in effect for wheat each year since 1954. Acreage held at about the same level in this period, except in 1957, when participation in the Acreage Reserve of the Soil Bank Program reduced the acreage still further. In 1962, acreage may be down 11 percent from 1961 to 49.5 million acres, reflecting participation in the 1962 wheat program.

Yields per acre rose sharply from 1956, reaching an all-time high in 1958. Since that time, yields have continued at high levels and have resulted in large crops. In 1962, production may total about 1,116 million bushels. This is 10 percent below a year earlier and 38 percent below the 1947-49 average.

WHEAT ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION



1962 BASED ON MARCH 1 INDICATIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 66-62(4) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

IN THIS ISSUE

OUTLOOK FOR WHEAT IN 1962-63

CARRYOVER BY CLASSES JULY 1, 1962

Published five times a year by
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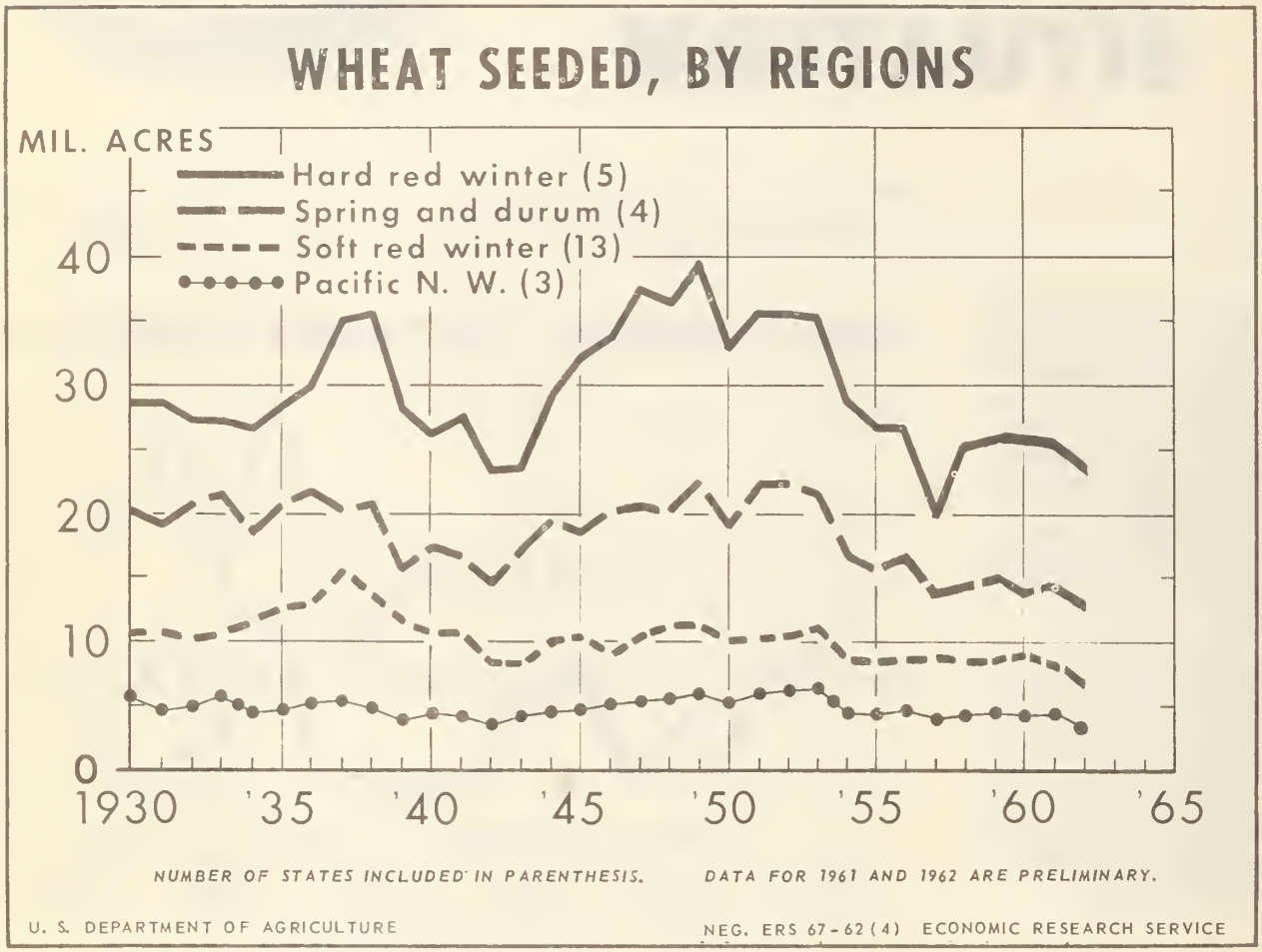

The total of 49.5 million acres seeded or indicated to be seeded for harvest in 1962 is down 11 percent from a year earlier as a result of participation in the 1962 wheat program. Decreases in the hard red winter and Pacific Northwest regions each amounted to 10 percent, while those in the hard red spring and soft red winter regions were 11 percent and 16 percent, respectively.

Compared with the 1937-41 prewar average, the various regions were down as follows: Pacific Northwest, 18 percent; hard red winter, 24 percent; hard red spring, 29 percent; and soft red winter, 44 percent.

THE WHEAT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, April 20, 1962

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SUMMARY

The carryover of wheat this July 1, on the basis of estimated supply and disappearance, is expected to be about 1,380 million bushels, down from the all-time record of a year earlier. This would be the first decline since 1958. With a prospective reduction in output under the 1962 wheat program, a further decrease in carryover is expected by July 1, 1963.

The wheat supply for the 1961-62 marketing year is estimated at 2,655 million bushels, 24 million less than the record a year earlier. The supply includes the carryover of 1,412 million bushels, the 1961 crop of 1,235 million and imports, mostly of feeding quality wheat, of about 8 million.

Domestic disappearance of wheat in 1961-62 is estimated at 590 million bushels, down slightly from 1960-61. Exports are now expected to total 685 million bushels, a small increase over last year.

The 1962 winter wheat crop was estimated, as of April 1, at 921 million bushels. The first estimate of spring wheat will be reported on June 11. However, if growers carry out their intentions as indicated in the March Crop Report and seed 10.5 million acres and if yields per seeded acre about equal the 1957-61 average, by States, of 18.3 bushels, a spring wheat crop of about 195 million bushels would be produced. Along with the estimated winter crop, all wheat production would total about 1,116 million bushels. This crop would be 10 percent below the 1,235 million produced in 1961, and the smallest crop since 1957 but slightly above the 10-year average of 1,095 million bushels.

The outturn of the 1962 crop will depend on the final decisions of growers relative to participation in the 1962 Wheat Program. About 14.9 million acres were reported as signed for diversion as of April 12. This is 27 percent of the 1961 wheat seedings of 55.6 million acres and 33 percent of the 45.3 million program acres on signed farms. Final date for complying with the acreage provisions of the program varies by areas, with Texas, May 1, and Wyoming, August 1.

With an estimated carryover July 1, 1962 of 1,380 million bushels and the usual small imports and prospective 1962 production, the total supply for 1962-63 would be about 2,505 million bushels -- a little smaller than the 2,655 million in 1961-62. With domestic disappearance about the same as the 590 million bushels estimated for the current marketing year and with exports assumed at 620 million bushels, a further reduction in carryover on July 1, 1963 would result.

Cash wheat prices have been above support levels and on April 19 were at or near the high for the season to date. The price strength this year stems from the high level of exports, the smaller 1961 crop and more wheat being held in anticipation of even higher prices as the result of the 1962 program.

Prices of winter wheat usually start to adjust to new-crop conditions in mid-May and reach their seasonal low in late June or early July. Prices of spring wheat reach their low later, reflecting the harvest of this wheat. While the harvest-time price-drop will probably occur, it seems likely that it will not be nearly as large as in recent years. The new crop will be supported at a higher price than was applicable to the 1961 crop, and prospective 1962 production is less than anticipated domestic use and exports. While "free" supplies at year end may be much larger than usual, such supplies will be closely held in anticipation of higher prices.

The minimum national average support price for 1962-crop wheat was announced on August 9, 1961, at $2.00 per bushel, an increase of 21 cents per bushel over the 1961-crop support price.

In 1961-62, the average price to growers may be substantially above the $1.75 average price in 1960-61 and for the year may average about 15 cents above the effective support level.

With the likelihood that exports in 1962-63 will continue to be large and growers will continue to make use of the support program, prices are expected to again average above the effective support level.

World wheat exports, including products in grain equivalent, in 1961-62 are expected to reach 1,560 million bushels. This would be about 3 percent above the previous year and 25 percent above the 1955-59 average. Exports from the United States, Canada and Australia are expected to increase during the current season, while exports from Argentina and France will be down slightly.

World import requirements again increased during the 1961-62 marketing year, following a substantial increase in the previous year. Communist China continues to purchase wheat wherever it may be obtained, mainly from Canada and Australia. Total imports into Asia will increase as a result of an overall decline of production during 1961. Smaller imports by India will be more than offset by increased imports into Communist China. Total imports by Europe are also higher due to smaller 1961 crops. Africa and South America will require substantially higher imports.

The present overall outlook for world winter wheat in 1962 may be around the 1961 level. Prospects for another good winter wheat outturn indicate that the total world wheat crop will again be large, since winter wheat, outside North America, accounts for about 80 percent of total world production.

THE CURRENT DOMESTIC WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND - The wheat supply in continental United States increased from 1,420 million bushels in 1951-52 to a record 2,047 million in 1956-57, fell to 1,875 million in 1957-58, and then rose to a new all-time record of 2,679 million in 1960-61.

Average annual disappearance of 1,112 million bushels in 1956-60 (table 1) consisted of: Food, 492 million (including non-continental use of about 3 million bushels and military food use at home and abroad of 7 million); seed, 63 million; feed, 43 million and exports, 514 million. Carryover stocks at the end of the period on June 30, 1961 were 1,412 million bushels compared with 1,033 million at the beginning of the period on July 1, 1956.

Table 1.--Wheat: Supply and distribution, United States, 1956-61 and 1962 projected

	Year beginning July						
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 1/	1961 1/	1962 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply							
Carryover on July 1	1,033.5	908.8	881.4	1,295.1	1,313.5	1,412	1,380
Production	1,005.4	955.7	1,457.4	1,121.1	1,357.3	1,235	1,116
Imports 3/	7.8	10.9	7.8	7.4	8.2	8	8
Total	2,046.7	1,875.4	2,346.6	2,423.6	2,679.0	2,655	2,504
Domestic disappearance							
Food 4/	482.5	486.1	497.1	496.7	496.3	500	500
Seed	57.7	63.2	65.1	63.7	64.4	52	52
Industry	.5	.3	.1	.1	.1	---	---
Feed 5/	47.7	41.5	45.9	39.4	44.1	38	37
Total	588.4	591.1	608.2	599.9	604.9	590	589
Exports 6/	549.5	402.9	443.3	510.2	661.9	685	620
Total disappearance	1,137.9	994.0	1,051.5	1,110.1	1,266.8	1,275	1,209
Stocks on June 30	908.8	881.4	1,295.1	1,313.5	1,412.2	1,380	1,295

1/ Preliminary. Distribution items for 1961 are partly estimated.
2/ Projected.
3/ Imports include full-duty wheat, wheat imported for feed, and dutiable flour and other wheat products in terms of wheat. They exclude wheat imported for milling in bond and export as flour, also flour free for export.
4/ Includes shipments to United States Territories and wheat for military food use at home and abroad.
5/ This is the residual figure, after all other disappearance has been taken into account.
6/ Exports are of wheat, including flour wholly from U. S. wheat and other wheat products in terms of wheat. They include exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. Shipments are included in domestic disappearance for food.

Wheat prices to farmers were well above support levels in 1942 through 1947, influenced by exceptionally heavy feeding and industrial use of wheat (subsidized for both uses), and by heavy exports. In the latter part of the 1944-45 marketing year and for 3 years thereafter, exports were stimulated by foreign aid programs and became the dominant price factor.

Beginning in 1948, the support program became the most important price-influencing factor, as it was in the period from 1938 to late 1942. The season average price to farmers (which included unredeemed loans at average loan rates) for the 1948, 1951, 1952, 1954 and 1955 crops were about at the effective loan rate--announced rate less storage costs. While prices for the 1950 crop averaged above effective support, prices for the 1949 and 1953 crops averaged below the effective loan--about 7 cents in 1949 and about 8 cents in 1953.

Prices to farmers in 1956-57 averaged about 6 cents above the effective loan, the result of increased export demand, stepped-up U. S. foreign aid programs, the improved quality of wheat, and the export program inaugurated September 4, 1956. In this export program, which is still in effect, wheat for most exports is required to be drawn from private stocks rather than from CCC. Reflecting the reduction in exports from the record high level of the previous year, the average price received by farmers in 1957-58 declined to about 2 cents above the effective support level. In spite of the record large crop in 1958-59, prices that year again averaged about 2 cents above effective support. Then in 1959-60 and 1960-61, with exports at very high levels, prices to farmers averaged about 4 and 6 cents, respectively, above effective supports.

Drop in Carryover Indicated for July 1, 1962

On the basis of the estimated supply and disappearance, the carryover on July 1, 1962, would be about 1,380 million bushels (table 1). This would be about 32 million bushels below the all-time record carryover of last July 1.

Total wheat supply for the 1961-62 marketing year is estimated at 2,655 million bushels, 24 million less than the record of a year earlier. The supply includes the carryover of 1,412 million bushels, the 1961 crop of 1,235 million and imports of about 8 million. Imports are mostly of feeding quality and seed wheat, of which about 3 million bushels were imported during July through January.

Table 2.- Wheat: Estimated supply and distribution by classes, United States, 1957-61

Item	Hard red winter	Soft red winter	Hard red spring	Durum	White	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1957-58						
Carryover, July 1, 1957	648	10	196	13	42	909
Production	429	155	169	40	163	956
Imports 1/	---	---	11	---	---	11
Supply	1,077	165	376	53	205	1,876
Exports, including shipments 2/	219	30	38	1	118	406
Domestic disappearance 3/	245	129	135	27	53	589
Carryover, June 30, 1958	613	6	203	25	34	881
1958-59						
Carryover, July 1, 1958	613	6	203	25	34	881
Production	836	192	233	22	174	1,457
Imports 1/	---	---	8	---	---	8
Supply	1,449	198	444	47	208	2,346
Exports, including shipments 2/	259	43	46	1	98	447
Domestic disappearance 3/	251	134	147	27	45	604
Carryover, June 30, 1959	939	21	251	19	65	1,295
1959-60						
Carryover, July 1, 1959	939	21	251	19	65	1,295
Production	620	156	151	20	174	1,121
Imports 1/	---	---	7	---	---	7
Supply	1,559	177	409	39	239	2,423
Exports, including shipments 2/	292	40	49	1	130	512
Domestic disappearance 3/	261	127	142	24	43	597
Carryover, June 30, 1960	1,006	10	218	14	66	1,314
1960-61 4/						
Carryover, July 1, 1960	1,006	10	218	14	66	1,314
Production	794	190	188	34	151	1,357
Imports 1/	---	---	8	---	---	8
Supply	1,800	200	414	48	217	2,679
Exports, including shipments 2/	430	55	35	6	138	664
Domestic disappearance 3/	261	133	142	26	41	603
Carryover, June 30, 1961	1,109	12	237	16	38	1,412
1961-62 4/ 5/						
Carryover, July 1, 1961	1,109	12	237	16	38	1,412
Production	755	203	116	19	142	1,235
Imports 1/	---	---	8	---	---	8
Supply	1,864	215	361	35	180	2,655
Exports, including shipments 2/	459	58	42	15	114	688
Domestic disappearance 3/	255	135	139	18	40	587
Carryover, June 30, 1962	1,150	22	180	2	26	1,380

1/ Excludes imports for milling-in-bond and export as flour. 2/ Includes shipments to Alaska and Hawaii and the U. S. Territories. Includes exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. 3/ Wheat for food (including military food use at home and abroad), feed, seed and industry. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Imports and distribution are estimated.

Note.-Figures by classes are not based on survey or enumeration data and are therefore only approximations. Estimated stocks on farms and in interior mills, elevators and warehouses, by kinds, are assumed to be present in about the same proportion as produced; the classes within kinds are established on the basis of the quinquennial wheat-variety surveys. Commercial stocks and CCC inventories are reported by classes. Exports by classes are estimated on the basis of "inspection for export" for wheat as grain and on the basis of the area from which exports are made for flour.

Data for 1944-56 in The Wheat Situation, August 1959, page 12; data for 1929-43 in The Wheat Situation, February 1958, page 10.

Domestic disappearance of wheat in 1961-62 is estimated at 590 million bushels, down slightly from 1960-61. Exports are now expected to total 685 million bushels, a slight increase over last year.

Prospective 1962 Carryovers of Hard Red Spring, Durum and White Down; Hard Red Winter and Soft Red Winter Up Moderately

Carryover stocks July 1, 1962 are expected to be about as follows, expressed in million bushels (1961 in parentheses): Hard red winter, 1,150 (1,109); hard red spring, 160 (237); durum, 2 (16); white, 26 (38); and soft red winter, 22 (12); with the total of all classes, 1,380 (1,412).

The decline in the prospective total carryover amounts to 32 million bushels. Decreases more than offset the increases in the various classes (table 2). Decreases in hard red spring, durum and white wheat indicate that 1961 crops were smaller than the estimated domestic disappearance and exports. Although prospective stocks of hard red spring wheat are below last year, they are about equal the 1951-60 average carryover of 177 million bushels and also about equal the 1956-60 average domestic disappearance and exports of 182 million bushels. Because durum production was very small and exports were large, reflecting shortages of durum in other countries, supplies available for domestic disappearance are the lowest since 1955-56, when rust greatly reduced the crop for the 3rd consecutive year. White wheat stocks are expected to be down due to the smaller crop.

Carryover stocks of hard red winter continue exceedingly large. They have almost doubled since the 613 million bushels on hand July 1, 1958. However, the increase this year is relatively small. The larger stocks of soft red winter will supplement supplies in 1962-63 by offsetting the possible reduction in the 1962 crop as a result of participation in the wheat stabilization program.

The prospective carryover stocks of the various classes next July 1 as a percentage of the 1956-60 average disappearance (domestic and exports) are as follows: Hard red winter, 212 percent; hard red spring, 99 percent; white, 14 percent; soft red winter, 12 percent and durum, 7 percent.

CCC Stocks Show Little Change from Year Earlier

Wheat stocks owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation on April 1, 1962 totaled 1,046 million bushels (tables 20 and 22) compared with 1,048 million a year earlier. These figures are based on operating reports, which provide a breakdown by States and classes of wheat. They frequently differ from the CCC Fiscal Reports which put CCC stocks on April 1, 1961 at 1,078 million bushels, while operating reports showed 1,048 million. A report on total U. S. stocks in all positions on April 1 will be released on April 24.

Table 3 .- Wheat and rye: Cash closing prices and support prices at terminal markets, specified months and days, 1961 and 1962

Commodity, market and grade	Cash closing prices								1961-crop support prices	
	Monthly average					Daily range			Effective	Terminal
	Mar. 1961	Dec. 1961	Jan. 1962	Feb. 1962	Mar. 1962	April 19, 1961	April 12, 1962	April 19, 1962	April 19, 1962	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Wheat:										
Chicago:										
No. 2 Hard Red Winter	2.11	2.10	2.08	2.07	2.11	1.92	2.17	2.17	2.08	2.08
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.07	2.09	2.06	2.04	2.08	1.92	2.14	2.14	2.08	2.08
St. Louis:										
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.10	2.09	2.07	2.06	2.10	1.87-1.90	2.13-2.17	2.12-2.16	2.08	2.08
Kansas City:										
No. 2 Hard Red Winter, ordinary protein	2.00	2.07	2.05	2.05	2.09	1.98-1.99	2.11-2.12	2.11-2.12	2.08	2.08
No. 2 Hard Red Winter, 13 percent protein	2.09	2.24	2.22	2.23	2.25	2.03-2.15	2.22-2.33	2.22-2.32	2.10	2.10
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.01	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.09	1.98-1.99	2.11-2.12	2.11-2.12	2.08	2.08
Fort Worth:										
No. 2 Hard Red Winter	2.34	2.36	2.34	2.35	2.38	2.22-2.29	2.38-2.41	2.38-2.41	2/2.27	2/2.27
Minneapolis:										
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, ordinary protein	2.10	2.33	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.10-2.11	2.33-2.34	233	2.16	2.16
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 13 percent protein	2.13	2.37	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.12-2.14	2.37-2.38	2.36-2.38	2.19	2.19
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 15 percent protein	2.16	2.43	2.44	2.43	2.43	2.15-2.19	2.42-2.45	2.42-2.45	2.22	2.22
No. 2 Hard Amber Durum	2.22	3.65	3.60	3.35	3.29	2.20-2.22	3.30-3.40	3.00-3.10	2.25	2.25
Portland:										
No. 1 Hard White, 12 percent protein	2.21	2.26	2.27	2.27	2.26	2.22	2.16-2.20	2.17-2.20	3/2.02	3/2.02
No. 1 Soft White	2.10	2.09	2.05	2.04	2.05	2.02	2.11	2.14	1.99	1.99
Toledo:										
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	1.99	2.04	2.01	1.99	2.03	1.84-1.85	2.07	2.08	---	---
No. 2 Soft White	1.98	2.04	2.02	1.99	2.02	1.82-1.84	2.06	2.07	---	---
Rye:										
Minneapolis: No. 2	1.12	1.30	1.30	1.28	1.25	1.06-1.10	1.22-1.26	1.23-1.26	1.23	1.24

1/ Cash grain closing prices are not the range of cash sales during the day but are on-track cash prices established at the close of the market. The terminal rate is a rate used in determining the effective support price for grain in terminal storage or in transit to terminal and for calculating most county price support rates. The effective support price is the established terminal support rate for grain received by rail minus the deduction for storage as of the date shown. A comparison of the above effective price support rate and the current cash closing price is an indication of whether the market price is above or below the support rate provided the location of the grain is on track at the specified terminals. The monthly average price is the simple average of the daily closing prices.

2/ Galveston effective and terminal support price. The cash price at Fort Worth is usually backed by paid-in freight which will carry it to Galveston. Therefore, cash prices at Fort Worth may usually be compared with the effective support price at Galveston. A terminal support price is not established for Fort Worth.

3/ Applies only to the varieties Baart and Bluestem of the sub-class Hard White.

CCC stocks on April 1 by classes, in million bushels (1961 in parenthesis) were: Hard red winter, 846 (818); hard red spring, 176 (177); soft red winter, 2 (1); and white, 8 (43). Durum stocks were only 6,000 bushels compared to 7 million a year earlier.

Outstanding Under Loan Much Below Year Ago

As of March 31, 1962, the quantity of 1961-crop wheat placed under support totaled 271.2 million bushels of which 113.2 million bushels had been repaid, 1.7 million delivered to CCC, leaving 156.3 million bushels still outstanding under support. This amounted to 278.2 million bushels a year earlier from a much larger crop. The 9.6 million bushels put under purchase agreements, which is still outstanding, will undoubtedly be largely marketed and not delivered to CCC. In addition, this year farmers still had 71.4 million bushels of loan wheat outstanding from previous crops, consisting of the following: 1961-crop reseal, 0.1 million bushels; 1960-crop reseal, 32.8 million bushels; 1959-crop first reseal extension, 16.6 million; 1958-crop second reseal extension, 18.8 million bushels; and 1957-crop third reseal extension, 3.1 million bushels.

Small Seasonal Decline Expected in Wheat Prices

Cash wheat prices have been above support levels and on April 19 were near the high for the season to date. The price strength this year is the result of the high level of exports, the smaller 1961 crop, and more wheat being held in anticipation of even higher prices as a result of the 1962 program.

On April 19, prices were above support levels as follows: No. 2 Hard Red Winter, ordinary protein, at Kansas City at $2.11 per bushel, 3 cents; No. 2 Soft Red at St. Louis, $2.14, 6 cents; No. 1 Soft White at Portland at $2.14, 15 cents; No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, ordinary protein, at Minneapolis at $2.33, 17 cents and No. 2 Hard Amber Durum at Minneapolis at $3.05, 80 cents. The high prices of hard red spring and durum reflect the short 1961 crops.

Prices of winter wheat usually start to adjust to new-crop conditions in mid-May and reach their seasonal low in late June or early July. Prices of spring wheat reach their low later reflecting the later harvest of that wheat. While the harvest-time price-drop will probably occur this year, it seems likely that it will not be as large as in recent years. The new crop will be supported at a higher price than was applicable to the 1961 crop, and projected 1962 production is less than anticipated domestic use and exports. While "free" supplies at year end are expected to be much larger than usual, such supplies will be closely held in anticipation of higher prices.

Table 4.--Wheat: Supplies available for export and carryover in the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia, April 1, 1960-62

Item	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 Preliminary
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
UNITED STATES			
Carryover stocks, July 1	1,295	1,314	1,412
New crop	1,121	1,357	1,235
Total supplies	2,416	2,671	2,647
Domestic requirements for season 1/	600	605	590
Supplies available for export and carryover	1,816	2,066	2,057
Exports, July 1 through March 31 2/	348	490	530
Supplies on April 1 for export and carryover 3/	1,468	1,576	1,527
CANADA			
Carryover stocks, August 1	549	537	527
New crop	414	490	262
Total supplies	963	1,027	789
Domestic requirements for season 1/	148	147	150
Supplies available for export and carryover	815	880	639
Exports, August 1 through March 31 2/	191	206	244
Supplies on April 1 for export and carryover	624	674	395
ARGENTINA			
Carryover stocks, December 1	60	60	30
New crop	215	150	190
Total supplies	275	210	220
Domestic requirements for season 1/	127	140	140
Supplies available for export and carryover	148	70	80
Exports, December 1 through March 31 2/	22	24	44
Supplies on April 1 for export and carryover	126	46	36
AUSTRALIA			
Carryover stocks, December 1	68	64	28
New crop	198	274	244
Total supplies	266	338	272
Domestic requirements for season 1/	77	78	78
Supplies available for export and carryover	189	260	194
Exports, December 1 through March 31 2/	45	64	82
Supplies on April 1 for export and carryover	144	196	112
TOTALS FOR THE FOUR COUNTRIES			
Carryover stocks, beginning of season	1,972	1,975	1,997
New crop	1,948	2,271	1,931
Total supplies	3,920	4,246	3,928
Domestic requirements for season 1/	952	970	958
Supplies available for export and carryover	2,968	3,276	2,970
Exports, season through March 31 2/	606	784	900
Supplies on April 1 for export and carryover	2,362	2,492	2,070

1/ Estimated requirements for seed, food (milling for domestic use) and feed for the season.
2/ Exports of wheat and flour in grain equivalent.
3/ Without imports.

THE CURRENT WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND - Total supplies of wheat on January 1, 1944, in the four principal exporting countries--United States, Canada, Australia, and Argentina--were 2,206 million bushels, a record at that time. Wartime depletion of food supplies in importing countries and poor crops in many areas caused greatly increased disappearance from the exporting countries in 1945-47; supplies in January 1947 were down to 1,352 million bushels. They increased to 1,872 million bushels by January 1951, declined to 1,669 million a year later, and then rose 36 percent to a record 2,274 million bushels in January 1953 as a result of large crops in each of the four countries in 1952.

In the next 4 years, supplies rose 30 percent to a record 2,966 million bushels on January 1, 1957. On January 1, 1958, they declined 9 percent to 2,702 million bushels, reflecting smaller 1957 harvests in each of the countries. On January 1, 1959, supplies again increased, rising 17 percent to a new record of 3,160 million bushels, resulting largely from the increase in United States supplies. And on January 1, 1960, they were up slightly to 3,200 million bushels, reflecting increases in the United States and Australia more than offsetting decreases in Canada and Argentina. With increases in the United States, Canada, and Australia, stocks on January 1, 1961 at 3,423 million were up another 7 percent. Stocks in the four countries in 14 years increased to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the 1,352 million bushels in 1947.

Stocks on January 1, 1962 declined 414 million bushels, or 12 percent, to 3,009 million bushels. Stocks in Canada declined 280 million bushels, reflecting the small crop and large exports, increased by shipments to mainland China. Declines in U. S. and Australia amounted to 79 million and 65 million bushels, respectively (table 14).

World Wheat Trade in 1961-62 Slightly Above Last Year's Level 1/

World wheat exports, including products in grain equivalent, in 1961-62 are expected to reach 1,560 million bushels (table 5). This would be about 3 percent above 1960-61 exports of 1,518 million bushels and 25 percent above the 1955-59 average of 1,246 million bushels. Exports from the United States, Canada and Australia are expected to increase during the current season. Exports from Australia are estimated at 220 million bushels during 1961-62, 17 percent above the 183 million in 1960-61 and the only country to significantly increase exports. Exports from Argentina and France will decline slightly.

1/ Prepared in the Grain Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 5 .- Wheat and wheat flour: World exports, by principal countries, averages 1900-54, annual 1945-61

Year beginning July	United States 1/		Canada 2/		Australia		Argentina		Other countries 3/		Total world
	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	
	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.
Average:											
1900-09 4/	155	26.0	38	6.4	26	4.4	84	14.1	293	49.1	596
1910-19 4/	183	27.5	128	19.2	55	8.3	89	13.4	210	31.6	665
1920-29 4/	222	26.4	267	31.8	89	10.5	154	18.4	108	12.9	840
1930-39 4/	75	10.6	201	28.3	114	16.1	130	18.3	190	26.7	710
1945-49	415	47.3	252	28.7	83	9.4	76	8.7	52	5.9	878
1950-54	330	34.1	300	31.0	98	10.1	81	8.4	159	16.4	968
1945	390	45.7	360	42.1	36	4.2	68	8.0	---	---	854
1946	397	51.0	232	29.8	47	6.0	60	7.7	43	5.5	779
1947	485	52.0	209	22.4	96	10.3	102	10.9	41	4.4	933
1948	504	50.8	222	22.4	122	12.3	61	6.1	83	8.4	992
1949	299	36.0	236	28.4	114	13.8	87	10.5	94	11.3	830
1950	366	39.1	221	23.6	127	13.5	103	11.0	120	12.8	937
1951	475	44.6	347	32.5	99	9.3	30	2.8	115	10.8	1,066
1952	317	32.1	392	39.7	99	10.0	29	3.0	150	15.2	987
1953	217	24.7	288	32.8	71	8.1	110	12.5	193	21.9	879
1954	274	28.2	253	26.1	93	9.6	132	13.6	219	22.5	971
1955	346	32.5	289	27.1	102	9.5	115	10.8	213	20.0	1,065
1956	549	41.3	282	21.2	126	9.5	98	7.4	5/273	20.6	5/1,328
1957	403	33.9	316	26.6	61	5.1	77	6.5	5/333	27.9	5/1,190
1958	443	33.5	300	22.7	75	5.7	103	7.8	5/400	30.3	5/1,321
1959	510	38.4	279	21.0	116	8.8	77	5.8	5/346	26.0	5/1,328
1960 6/	662	43.6	343	22.6	183	12.1	70	4.6	5/260	17.1	5/1,518
1961 6/	685	43.9	350	22.4	220	14.1	65	4.2	5/240	15.4	5/1,560

1/ Excludes the wheat equivalent of exports of flour milled in bond. Includes principal products other than flour.
2/ Includes imports of "wheat unfit for human consumption" into U. S. from Canada, as follows: 1950-51, 12 million bushels; 1951-52, 30 million bushels; 1952-53, 20 million bushels; 1953-54, 4 million bushels; 1954-55, 3 million bushels; 1955-56, 9 million bushels; 1956-57, 7 million bushels; 1957-58, 10 million bushels; 1958-59, 7 million bushels; 1959-60, 6 million bushels and 1960-61, estimated at 6 million bushels. Also includes wheat exported to the U. S. which was milled in bond and later exported by the U. S.
3/ Includes U.S.S.R.
4/ Calendar year.
5/ Includes additional estimates of intra-Communist Bloc exports not fully accounted for in previous years.
6/ Preliminary.

World import requirements again increased during the current season, following a substantial increase in 1960-61. Communist China continues to purchase wheat wherever it may be obtained, mainly from Canada and Australia. Asia will increase its imports as a result of an overall decline in 1961 production. Smaller imports by India will be more than offset by increased imports into Communist China. Total imports by Europe are also higher due to smaller 1961 crops. Africa and South America will require substantially higher imports.

The main effects of the continued high world exports will be the reduction of available supplies of wheat in major exporting countries and also the strengthening of wheat prices in world markets. The U. S. carryover may be slightly smaller at the end of this export season. However, the carryover available for export will be sharply lower in Canada, with carryovers in Argentina and Australia continuing at low levels. For 1962-63, this drawing down of stocks means that the level of exports from countries other than the United States will depend to a greater extent, than in any recent year, on the size of current production.

Exports of U. S. wheat and flour in 1961-62 are expected to reach a new record of at least 685 million bushels. The previous record of 662 million bushels was attained in 1960-61. Exports to commercial markets are likely to be higher this year than the 1960-61 level of 204 million bushels. The movement of wheat and flour under the Food-for-Peace Program is expected to be about the same or slightly above the previous year.

U. S. exports during 1961-62 will be higher to Europe, Africa and South America but will decline to Asia, mainly as a result of smaller imports by India. During the period July-January 1961-62, U. S. exports of wheat, including flour in grain equivalent, in millions of bushels to principal destinations were as follows (last year's figures in parentheses): India, 53 (87); Egypt, 28 (26); Turkey, 23 (3); Italy, 17 (20); Japan, 22 (22); Pakistan, 22 (19); Brazil, 35 (16) and Spain, 14 (10).

World 1961 Breadgrain Crop Declines Slightly 2/

Revised estimate of the 1961 world breadgrain harvest is 273 million short tons. This is somewhat smaller than the outturns of the previous three years. The reduction was mainly in the wheat crop and the largest decrease was in North America.

World Wheat Crop

The 1961 world wheat crop is now estimated at 7,830 million bushels, 330 million less than in 1960 and 865 million below the record harvest of 1958 (table 6).

2/ From Foreign Crops and Markets, World Summaries, March 29, 1962.

Table 6.- Wheat: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1950-54, annual 1959-61 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1959	1960	1961 4/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960	1961 4/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960	1961 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	26,130	23,065	23,198	23,792	20.6	17.9	21.1	11.0	537,632	413,520	489,624	261,679
Mexico	1,647	2,338	1,853	2,100	13.2	19.9	26.8	24.0	21,788	46,500	49,600	50,400
United States	63,361	51,781	51,896	51,620	17.3	21.7	26.2	23.9	1,094,183	1,121,118	1,357,272	1,234,705
Estimated total 5/	91,200	77,270	77,030	77,600	18.1	20.5	24.6	19.9	1,654,000	1,582,000	1,897,000	1,547,000
Europe:												
Austria	573	661	685	682	29.5	32.7	37.7	38.3	16,920	21,620	25,800	26,150
Belgium	421	497	498	505	48.2	58.4	57.0	52.5	20,278	29,000	28,400	26,500
Denmark	195	218	203	259	54.5	61.4	57.9	61.8	10,630	13,375	11,760	16,000
Finland	377	344	447	586	23.2	25.9	30.2	28.8	8,739	8,900	13,500	16,900
France	10,916	10,970	10,769	9,785	28.9	38.7	37.6	35.4	315,244	425,000	405,000	346,500
Germany, West	2,728	3,295	3,429	3,435	40.4	50.2	53.0	43.1	110,228	165,540	181,750	148,000
Greece	2,410	2,875	2,820	2,635	16.6	22.6	22.1	22.2	40,042	65,000	62,200	58,500
Ireland	362	282	362	350	36.0	48.2	47.5	46.9	13,036	13,600	17,200	16,400
Italy	12,085	11,600	11,300	10,600	23.8	26.8	22.1	28.8	288,080	311,200	250,000	305,000
Luxembourg	45	--	--	--	30.7	--	--	--	1,382	--	--	--
Netherlands	209	297	313	304	54.4	63.6	69.2	58.2	11,376	18,900	21,670	17,700
Norway	56	23	22	26	30.0	31.7	38.2	38.5	1,682	730	840	1,000
Portugal	1,785	2,094	1,825	1,606	13.2	11.1	10.3	9.8	23,526	23,300	18,800	15,700
Spain	10,470	10,774	10,230	9,390	14.8	16.2	12.7	12.8	155,000	175,000	130,000	120,000
Sweden	896	778	836	679	33.1	39.5	36.2	44.5	29,640	30,725	30,260	30,200
Switzerland	225	256	258	272	41.9	47.5	49.4	41.9	9,430	12,150	12,750	11,400
United Kingdom	2,263	1,929	2,101	1,827	41.8	53.9	53.3	51.1	94,640	104,000	112,000	93,400
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	46,020	46,940	46,160	43,000	25.0	30.3	28.7	29.1	1,150,000	1,420,000	1,325,000	1,250,000
Bulgaria	3,540	3,439	3,113	3,212	18.6	22.1	23.6	19.5	66,000	76,000	73,500	62,500
Czechoslovakia	1,840	1,875	1,610	1,590	28.5	29.9	34.3	37.7	52,500	56,000	55,200	60,000
Germany, East	1,120	1,075	1,033	--	34.0	44.5	48.4	--	38,100	47,800	50,000	45,000
Hungary	3,400	2,759	2,600	2,505	21.3	25.4	25.0	28.4	72,500	70,150	65,000	71,100
Poland	3,730	3,546	3,363	3,470	19.0	25.9	25.2	28.8	70,800	92,000	84,600	100,000
Rumania	6,710	7,383	7,010	7,377	16.2	19.9	18.1	18.3	108,750	147,000	126,750	135,000
Yugoslavia	--	5,263	5,090	4,843	--	28.8	25.8	24.1	80,000	151,750	131,170	116,500
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	25,500	25,600	24,060	24,280	19.2	25.2	24.5	24.5	490,000	645,000	590,000	595,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	71,520	72,540	70,220	67,280	22.9	28.5	27.3	27.4	1,640,000	2,065,000	1,915,000	1,845,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	111,500	157,000	148,500	155,000	11.1	12.1	11.4	12.3	1,240,000	1,900,000	1,700,000	1,900,000

Asia:													
Iran	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	76,400	110,000	96,000	103,000
Iraq	1,871	--	--	--	11.9	7.0	--	--	--	22,210	21,000	22,000	30,000
Israel	90	137	135	106	11.1	19.7	11.1	18.9	--	1,000	2,700	1,500	2,000
Jordan	651	525	--	--	8.6	7.2	--	--	--	5,600	3,800	1,600	5,100
Lebanon	165	153	128	143	11.5	6.0	5.7	9.0	--	1,902	920	735	1,290
Syria	2,277	2,100	1,900	--	11.6	7.0	6.3	--	--	26,510	14,700	12,000	16,400
Turkey	13,514	15,500	15,600	15,500	15.8	14.5	16.7	14.5	--	213,590	225,000	260,000	225,000
China	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	890,000	--	--	--
India	24,456	31,141	32,542	31,750	10.4	11.7	11.6	12.5	--	253,950	365,000	376,700	398,000
Pakistan	10,380	12,000	12,192	11,603	12.4	12.0	11.9	11.9	--	129,124	144,000	144,700	138,100
Japan	1,766	1,486	1,489	1,603	30.2	35.0	37.8	40.8	--	53,322	52,000	56,250	65,400
Korea, South	245	310	306	--	14.2	17.1	16.7	--	--	3,477	5,300	5,120	6,300
Estimated total 5/	127,820	138,260	144,410	137,660	13.8	13.8	13.3	13.5	--	1,765,000	1,915,000	1,920,000	1,860,000
Africa:													
Algeria	4,267	4,302	4,725	4,622	9.7	9.4	11.6	5.2	--	41,508	40,600	55,000	24,000
Egypt	1,631	1,531	1,512	1,436	30.1	34.6	36.4	36.8	--	49,060	53,000	55,000	52,800
Morocco	3,674	3,870	4,099	3,845	10.2	9.1	9.6	6.1	--	37,534	35,100	39,200	23,300
Tunisia	2,399	3,274	3,346	--	8.3	5.9	5.0	--	--	19,796	19,300	16,600	--
South Africa, Republic of 7/	3,020	3,156	2,796	--	7.6	8.6	10.1	--	--	23,040	27,200	28,300	30,000
Estimated total 5/	16,480	17,960	18,220	16,950	11.2	10.9	11.5	9.1	--	185,000	195,000	210,000	155,000
South America:													
Argentina	11,871	10,818	8,893	--	18.2	19.9	16.9	--	--	216,204	215,000	150,000	190,000
Brazil	1,475	2,100	2,000	--	12.5	6.5	6.5	--	--	18,500	13,600	13,000	--
Chile	1,910	2,185	2,068	2,051	18.7	18.6	20.0	20.6	--	35,764	40,600	41,300	42,200
Colombia	430	395	410	395	11.3	13.0	12.9	13.2	--	4,860	5,140	5,300	5,200
Peru	410	393	380	--	14.2	15.1	14.8	--	--	5,814	5,940	5,640	5,900
Uruguay	1,515	725	1,290	1,080	14.8	9.2	11.8	12.8	--	22,376	6,700	15,160	13,800
Estimated total 5/	17,840	16,860	15,300	16,500	17.1	17.2	15.4	16.4	--	305,000	290,000	235,000	270,000
Oceania:													
Australia	10,716	12,173	13,439	14,308	16.9	16.3	20.4	17.1	--	181,150	198,500	273,720	244,000
New Zealand	116	163	165	165	40.7	53.4	50.0	45.0	--	4,720	8,700	8,250	7,425
Total Oceania	10,832	12,336	13,604	14,473	17.2	16.8	20.7	17.4	--	185,870	207,200	281,970	251,425
Estimated world total 5/	447,190	492,230	487,280	485,460	15.6	16.6	16.7	16.1	--	6,975,000	8,155,000	8,160,000	7,830,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1961 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which began late in 1961 and ended early in 1962. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Revised estimatas for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecasts. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the casa of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production. 7/ Production on European holdings only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Table 7.-Rye: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1950-54, annual 1959-61 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1959	1960	1961 4/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960	1961 4/	Average 1950-54	1959	1960	1961 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	1,159	517	543	520	16.6	15.8	18.6	12.0	19,260	8,149	10,125	6,229
United States	1,619	1,457	1,684	1,542	12.8	15.8	19.6	17.7	20,785	23,076	33,052	27,262
Total	2,778	1,974	2,227	2,062	14.4	15.8	19.4	16.2	40,045	31,225	43,177	33,491
Europe:												
Austria	601	538	421	523	27.5	30.5	33.0	35.5	16,508	16,410	13,900	18,590
Belgium	205	162	152	105	43.1	42.8	48.4	44.8	8,832	6,930	7,360	4,700
Denmark	323	299	388	452	38.2	38.1	46.1	44.2	12,332	11,380	17,870	20,000
Finland	276	255	274	232	24.3	25.1	26.8	21.6	6,694	6,400	7,330	5,000
France	1,104	811	738	652	18.4	22.8	22.3	20.9	20,327	18,490	16,430	13,600
Germany, West	3,427	3,521	3,253	2,922	38.3	43.4	45.9	33.8	131,400	152,900	149,400	98,900
Greece	155	81	71	61	13.7	13.1	15.1	15.7	2,120	1,060	1,070	960
Italy	238	167	155	150	21.7	24.8	23.7	25.7	5,160	4,140	3,670	3,850
Luxembourg	14	--	--	--	31.4	--	--	--	439	--	--	--
Netherlands	428	355	375	295	43.6	42.8	48.3	40.2	18,644	15,180	18,130	11,850
Norway	2	3	3	2	30.0	30.0	50.0	50.0	60	90	150	100
Portugal	652	672	664	618	11.1	10.3	6.9	5.3	7,227	6,900	4,570	3,300
Spain	1,526	1,406	1,236	1,198	12.7	15.1	12.3	10.4	19,390	21,260	15,160	12,440
Sweden	312	240	257	185	33.0	34.6	35.2	40.6	10,302	8,300	9,040	7,510
Switzerland	35	31	35	30	41.1	50.8	42.3	52.7	1,438	1,575	1,480	1,580
United Kingdom	59	14	19	19	35.1	37.1	37.9	37.9	2,072	520	720	720
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	9,360	8,570	8,050	7,460	28.1	31.7	33.2	27.5	263,000	272,000	267,000	205,000
Bulgaria	530	224	210	210	16.0	16.1	13.3	12.4	8,500	3,600	2,800	2,600
Czechoslovakia	1,550	1,300	1,065	1,144	26.5	29.2	33.1	32.8	41,100	38,000	35,230	37,500
Germany, East	3,110	2,548	2,339	--	26.8	31.3	33.3	--	83,300	79,760	78,000	75,000
Hungary	1,275	875	744	662	19.4	19.9	18.8	17.7	24,700	17,450	13,950	11,700
Poland	12,345	12,852	12,657	12,100	19.0	24.8	24.5	26.9	235,000	319,000	310,000	325,000
Rumania	500	295	242	222	16.6	17.1	16.8	18.0	8,300	5,050	4,065	4,000
Yugoslavia	--	583	526	445	--	17.9	17.4	16.9	8,500	10,430	9,170	7,500
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	19,990	18,710	17,820	17,150	20.5	25.3	25.4	26.8	410,000	473,000	453,000	460,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	29,350	27,280	25,870	24,610	22.9	27.3	27.8	27.0	673,000	745,000	720,000	665,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	54,000	42,175	40,030	42,000	12.8	14.2	13.0	14.3	690,000	600,000	520,000	600,000
Asia:												
Turkey	1,410	1,621	1,425	1,500	16.1	12.3	16.5	16.0	22,700	20,000	23,500	24,000
Africa:												
Republic of South Africa	56	--	--	--	6.4	--	--	--	360	--	--	--
South America:												
Argentina	2,222	3,254	1,811	1,775	11.7	12.8	11.0	11.8	26,000	41,730	20,000	21,000
Estimated world total 5/	90,130	76,690	71,740	72,310	16.1	18.8	18.5	18.7	1,455,000	1,440,000	1,330,000	1,350,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1961 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which began late in 1961 and ended early in 1962. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries, for Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecasts. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Wheat production in North America is now estimated at 1,547 million bushels, compared with 1,897 million a year earlier. While production was down in both the United States and Canada, the Canadian crop was less than half the 1950-54 average and was the smallest since 1937.

Wheat production in Western Europe is estimated at 1,250 million bushels, 75 million bushels less than in 1960. Among the principal producers in this area, Italy was the only one having a larger crop than last year. Total wheat production in Eastern Europe shows little change from the 590 million bushels produced in 1960.

The Soviet Union's wheat crop was unofficially estimated at 1.9 billion bushels. This is well above last year's crop and the 5-year average.

Wheat production in Asia is estimated to be slightly below that of last year while Africa's production is the smallest in many years.

The wheat crop recently harvested in South America is larger than last year's but not up to the 1950-54 average. Argentina's crop of 190 million bushels represents 70 percent of the continental total of 270 million bushels.

Australia's wheat crop is now estimated at 244 million bushels, somewhat above earlier expectations and second only to last year's 274 million bushels.

World Rye Crop

The world rye crop of 1,350 million bushels was slightly larger than in 1960 but 7 percent below the 1950-54 average (table 7). Production in North America was below last year's large crop and the average. Rye production in Western Europe was down almost 25 percent from last year while in Eastern Europe there was little change. Production in the Soviet Union of 600 million bushels was larger than last year but still below average.

Asia's only important producer, Turkey, had a crop of 24 million bushels.

Argentine production is put at 21 million bushels and represents nearly all the production in South America.

THE OUTLOOK FOR WHEAT IN 1962-63

BACKGROUND - During the 7-year period, 1945-46 through 1951-52, the United States was the leading exporter of wheat, with an annual average of 417 million bushels, 46 percent of the total world trade in wheat. In the previous 10-year period, 1935-36 through 1944-45, exports averaged 54 million bushels, ranging from 4 million in 1935-36, following the drought years, to 144 million in 1944-45, at the close of World War II.

Table 8.--All wheat and all spring wheat: Acreage, yield and production, United States, average 1919-23, annual 1924-62

Year of harvest	All wheat			All spring wheat		
	Seeded acreage	Yield per seeded acre	Production	Seeded acreage	Yield per seeded acre	Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels
Average 1919-23	68,970	12.2	844,094	19,915	10.5	225,846
1924	55,706	15.1	841,617	17,068	15.7	268,054
1925	61,738	10.8	668,700	20,816	12.9	268,081
1926	60,712	13.7	832,213	20,108	10.0	200,606
1927	65,661	13.3	875,059	21,527	15.2	326,871
1928	71,152	12.9	914,373	22,721	14.8	335,307
1929	67,177	12.3	824,183	23,032	10.3	237,126
1930	67,559	13.1	886,522	22,311	11.3	252,713
1931	66,463	14.2	941,540	20,548	5.7	116,225
1932	66,281	11.4	756,307	22,653	11.7	264,796
1933	69,009	8.0	552,215	24,207	7.2	173,932
1934	64,064	8.2	526,052	19,228	4.5	87,369
1935	69,611	9.0	628,227	22,175	7.2	158,815
1936	73,970	8.5	629,880	23,984	4.4	106,277
1937	80,814	10.8	873,914	22,969	8.1	185,340
1938	78,981	11.6	919,913	22,517	10.4	234,735
1939	62,802	11.8	741,210	16,648	10.5	175,538
1940	61,820	13.2	814,646	18,284	12.1	221,837
1941	62,707	15.0	941,970	16,662	16.1	268,243
1942	53,000	18.3	969,381	14,145	18.9	267,222
1943	55,984	15.1	843,813	17,469	17.5	306,377
1944	66,190	16.0	1,060,111	19,369	15.9	308,210
1945	69,192	16.0	1,107,623	18,729	15.5	290,634
1946	71,578	16.1	1,152,118	19,351	14.6	282,526
1947	78,314	17.4	1,358,911	20,066	14.9	299,935
1948	78,345	16.5	1,294,911	20,013	15.2	304,770
1949	83,905	13.1	1,098,415	22,728	10.6	240,288
1950	71,287	14.3	1,019,344	18,888	14.8	278,707
1951	78,524	12.6	988,161	22,379	15.1	337,339
1952	78,645	16.6	1,306,440	21,648	11.1	241,220
1953	78,931	14.9	1,173,071	21,844	13.2	288,039
1954	62,539	15.7	983,900	15,922	11.5	182,531
1955	58,246	16.1	937,094	13,949	16.6	231,458
1956	60,655	16.6	1,005,397	16,237	16.3	264,805
1957	49,843	19.2	955,740	12,423	19.6	243,942
1958	56,017	26.0	1,457,435	12,343	23.0	283,897
1959	56,772	19.7	1,121,118	13,157	15.5	203,366
1960	54,919	24.7	1,357,272	12,230	20.2	246,715
1961 1/	55,648	22.2	1,234,705	12,230	13.0	158,431
1962 2/	49,517	(22.5)	(1,116,000)	10,534	(18.5)	(195,000)

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Acreage is December 1, 1961 winter estimate and March 1, 1962 spring prospective plantings. Production is April 1 estimate of winter wheat and for spring wheat March 1 intended acres times average yield of last 5 years.

United States exports of wheat and flour in 1952-53 declined to 317 million bushels, a third below the heavy exports in 1951-52. The 1952 crop in Canada was a record, and her exports in 1952-53 exceeded those from the U. S., as they did in most years before 1945-46. Total world trade in wheat and flour in 1952-53 also declined to about 987 million bushels from an all-time high of 1,066 million in 1951-52. This reflected a record 1952 world wheat crop and larger wheat reserves in importing countries, as well as the effect of truce negotiations in Korea and some easing in international tensions.

The decline in world wheat trade continued through 1953-54, falling to 879 million bushels in that period. The U. S. share also dropped as larger quantities were available in other exporting countries while requirements in major importing countries were less than in 1952-53.

In 1954-55, world wheat trade increased 10 percent to 971 million bushels, and U. S. exports rose 26 percent, from 217 million to 274 million bushels. In 1955-56, world trade reached about 1,065 million bushels, about the same as the 1,066 million in 1951-52. This increase reflected higher economic activity and greater purchasing power in importing countries. In 1956-57, world trade reached about 1,328 million bushels, 25 percent higher than both a year earlier and the former record in 1951-52. The increase reflected decreased domestic supplies in Europe because of winter damage, increased exports from the U. S. under special export programs and increased wheat consumption in some countries. In 1957-58, with improved over-all supplies in several importing countries, world trade declined 10 percent. However, in 1958-59, it increased to 1,321 million bushels, only 1 percent below the 1956-57 record. In 1959-60, trade increased slightly from the previous year to 1,328 million bushels, and then in 1960-61 rose to a new all-time record of 1,518 million bushels.

United States domestic disappearance has also declined from previous record levels. During World War II, large quantities of wheat were used for the making of industrial alcohol and to supplement regular feed supplies. Disappearance in continental U. S. during the war years, therefore, reached a high of nearby 1.2 billion bushels in 1943-44. In peacetime, negligible quantities of wheat are used for alcohol and distilled spirits; feed use currently is less than 40 million bushels. Food requirements are slightly less than 500 million bushels, and seed has been about 64 million, but seed was reduced in 1961-62 to about 52 million bushels because of the smaller acreage for 1962. These figures result in a continental domestic disappearance of about 590 million bushels.

Table 9 .- Wheat, all: Seeded acreage in specified wheat growing regions, United States, 1919-62

Year	Region			
	Hard red winter 1/	Hard red spring and durum 2/	Soft red winter 3/	Pacific Northwest 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Average 1937-41	30,384	18,186	12,429	4,479
1919	24,727	21,706	20,660	4,774
1920	22,066	19,905	17,106	4,817
1921	23,830	20,526	15,481	4,288
1922	25,478	18,065	15,404	4,268
1923	23,910	17,533	15,439	3,974
1924	20,177	16,006	12,414	3,958
1925	22,893	18,295	11,945	5,436
1926	23,935	18,056	11,264	4,256
1927	26,537	19,487	11,681	4,612
1928	27,204	21,130	14,498	4,699
1929	27,234	20,687	10,623	5,186
1930	28,327	19,959	10,609	5,361
1931	28,434	19,116	10,787	4,662
1932	27,109	20,783	10,065	4,853
1933	27,078	21,535	10,755	5,946
1934	26,615	17,718	11,745	4,293
1935	28,145	20,605	12,608	4,365
1936	29,931	21,806	13,042	5,117
1937	34,933	20,086	15,733	5,349
1938	35,356	20,904	13,620	4,805
1939	28,028	15,929	11,392	3,941
1940	26,112	17,248	10,658	4,171
1941	27,508	16,762	10,736	4,129
1942	23,280	14,737	8,339	3,502
1943	23,525	17,083	8,238	4,205
1944	28,961	19,193	9,978	4,602
1945	31,952	18,616	10,294	4,793
1946	33,837	20,037	9,034	5,143
1947	37,553	20,648	10,289	5,373
1948	36,509	20,244	11,156	5,582
1949	39,385	22,693	11,165	5,950
1950	32,890	18,967	9,964	5,168
1951	35,713	22,148	10,097	5,998
1952	35,504	22,155	10,178	6,081
1953	35,147	21,569	11,135	6,224
1954	28,826	16,702	8,813	4,546
1955	26,780	15,311	8,455	4,219
1956	26,617	16,800	8,726	4,812
1957	19,982	13,660	8,769	3,973
1958	25,710	14,230	8,231	4,232
1959	25,842	14,660	8,558	4,194
1960	25,703	14,111	7,649	4,059
1961 5/	25,640	14,485	8,253	4,049
1962 6/	23,195	12,919	6,911	3,663

1/ Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Nebraska and Colorado. 2/ North Dakota, Montana, South Dakota and Minnesota. 3/ Ohio, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia and West Virginia. 4/ Washington, Oregon and Idaho. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ December 1961 winter estimate and March 1962 spring prospective plantings.

UNITED STATES OUTLOOK

U. S. Wheat Crop in 1962 May Be Down 10 Percent; Decline in Carryover Likely

The 1962 winter wheat crop was estimated as of April 1 at 921 million bushels. The first estimate of spring wheat will be reported on June 11. However, if growers carry out intentions indicated in the March Crop Report and seed 10.5 million acres and if yields per seeded acre about equal the 1957-61 average, by States, of 18.3 bushels, a spring wheat crop of 195 million bushels would be produced. Along with the estimated winter crop, all wheat production would total about 1,116 million bushels. This size crop would be 10 percent below the 1,235 million bushels produced in 1961, but slightly above the 1950-59 10-year average of 1,095 million bushels. However, this year final harvested acreage, and thus production, is subject to the 1962 Wheat Program. The program permits the grower to divert as much acreage as he had previously agreed to divert but does not require that the diversion exceed 10 percent of the acreage.

With an estimated carryover July 1, 1962 of 1,380 million bushels and the usual small imports added to the projected 1962 production, the total supply for 1962-63 would be about 2,505 million bushels. Domestic disappearance is estimated at about 590 million bushels and exports assumed at 620 million. This would leave a carryover on July 1, 1963 of about 1,295 million bushels, down about 85 million bushels from a year earlier.

Winter Wheat Crop Down But Still Above Average

The 921 million-bushel estimate for the winter wheat crop is 23 million bushels below the forecast made as of December 1. While it is 14 percent below the large 1961 crop, it is 5 percent above the 10-year 1951-60 average. The crop started under favorable conditions but the severe winter season in many areas slowed development of the crop. Soil moisture conditions are generally adequate to excessive, and the crop is expected to respond favorably to warmer temperatures.

The indicated yield per seeded acre of winter wheat, at 23.6 bushels, ranks as the fourth highest of record but is well below the record 26.9 bushel yield of 1958. This yield forecast is based on growing conditions up to April 1, and on the assumption that weather conditions from then to harvest will be near normal. In addition to the usual factors, including insects and disease, that exert significant influence on the final crop, the 1962 outturn will depend on how many acres growers decide to divert under the 1962 program. In the last 10 years, the average of the increases or decreases in the United States production estimate from April 1 to harvest has been 94 million bushels ranging from a maximum change of 210 million

Table 10.- Wheat: Weighted average cash price per bushel, specified markets, January-April, 1961 and 1962

Month and Date	All classes and grades, six markets		No. 2 Dark Hard and Hard Winter, Kansas City		No. 1 Dark N. Spring, Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum, Minneapolis		No. 2 Soft Red Winter, St. Louis		No. 1 Soft White, Portland 1/	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month												
January	2.14	2.37	2.04	2.09	2.15	2.46	2.22	3.53	2.14	2/1.99	2.12	2.05
February	2.12	2.40	2.05	2.11	2.15	2.45	2.23	3.35	2.13	2.05	2.15	2.04
March	2.13	2.39	2.02	2.12	2.15	2.44	2.22	3.35	2.11	---	2.10	2.05
Week ended												
February 23	2.13	2.41	2.06	2.12	2.15	2.46	2.23	3/3.20	---	---	2.13	2.04
March 2	2.13	2.38	2.05	2.11	2.16	2.45	2.25	---	3/2.10	---	2.13	2.05
9	2.14	2.37	2/2.02	2.12	2.16	2.47	2.23	---	2/2.12	---	2.11	2.05
16	2.13	2.40	2.02	2.12	2.14	2.45	2.22	2/3.40	3/2.10	---	2.08	2.05
23	2.11	2.39	1.99	2.11	2.14	2.44	2.20	---	---	---	2.08	2.07
30	2.16	2.40	2/1.95	2.10	2.17	2.42	2.20	3/3.33	---	---	2.08	2.06
April 6	2.15	2.43	1.99	2.12	2.18	2.47	2.22	2/3.45	---	---	2.07	2.09
13	2.15	2.42	1.98	2.13	2.15	2.47	2/2.20	2/3.42	---	---	2.04	2.11

1/ Average daily cash quotations. 2/ 1 car. 3/ 2 cars.

Table 11.- Wheat: Average closing price per bushel of May futures, specified markets, January-April, 1961 and 1962

Month and date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month						
January	2.10	2.08	2.00	2.06	2.10	2.36
February	2.12	2.06	2.03	2.06	2.13	2.37
March	2.07	2.06	1.98	2.06	2.12	2.36
Week ended						
February 23	2.12	2.04	2.03	2.05	2.13	2.36
March 2	1.11	2.05	2.02	2.06	2.13	2.37
9	2.09	2.06	2.02	2.06	2.12	2.37
16	2.08	2.06	1.98	2.06	2.12	2.37
23	2.06	2.07	1.96	2.06	2.12	2.36
30	2.02	2.07	1.94	2.06	2.11	2.35
April 6	1.97	2.09	1.93	2.09	2.11	2.36
13	1.94	2.10	1.93	2.09	2.11	2.35

bushels to a minimum of 22 million bushels. Changes from an early season forecast reflect deviation from average growing conditions and other factors affecting the crop.

The winter wheat acreage expected to be harvested for grain, at 35.1 million acres, represents 90 percent of the seeded acreage, smaller than the 93.9 percent harvested in 1961 but above the average percentage of 84.6 percent.

Moisture Adequate in Spring Wheat Area

The 1962 spring crop season got off to a slow start with cold, damp weather in early March. Field work was delayed by frequent snow or rain that kept soils too wet for plowing and seed bed preparation. The Northern Plains region, a drought area in 1961, has sufficient moisture to start the 1962 season but will need continued rainfall throughout the season.

14.9 Million Acres of Wheat Signed Up Through April 12

Sign-up under the 1962 wheat program through April 12 shows 817,846 farms have been signed up to divert 14,926,800 acres from wheat production to soil conserving practices this year.

The 14.9 million acres now signed for diversion are about 27 percent of 1961 wheat plantings of 55,648,000 acres and about 33 percent of the 45,266,600 program acres on signed farms. Program acres are the total of either the 1962 wheat acreage allotment before the mandatory 10 percent diversion or the highest acreage not in excess of 15 acres planted on the farm during the 1959-61 period, depending on which option the producer elects to exercise. Final date for complying with the acreage provisions of the program is generally about 30 days prior to the beginning of the normal harvest date, with extremes being Texas, May 1 and Wyoming, August 1.

The sign-up period for 1962 program participation was extended from March 31 to April 16 in the 12 spring wheat States, including all of the major spring wheat States.

Prices in 1962-63 Expected To Be Above Effective Support

The minimum national average support price for 1962-crop wheat was announced on August 9, 1961 at $2.00 per bushel, an increase of 21 cents per bushel over the 1961-crop support price. The 1962 support price is 84.4 percent of the August 1961 wheat parity price of $2.37 per bushel.

In 1961-62, the average price to growers, including an allowance for unredeemed loans and purchase agreement deliveries valued at the average support rate, may be substantially above the $1.75 average price to growers in 1960-61 and may average about 15 cents above the effective support level.

With the likelihood that, in 1962-63, exports will continue to be large and growers will continue to make use of the support program as in the past, prices are expected to again average above the effective support level. The size of the crop will be a more important factor in 1962-63 than in many recent years. If it totals near the 1,116 million bushels currently estimated and thus falls below projected domestic and export requirements, it will strengthen prices.

FOREIGN OUTLOOK

World Winter Wheat Outlook About Same as 1961 3/

The present outlook for winter wheat production in 1962 is variable, but overall appears to be around the 1961 level. Prospects for another good winter wheat outturn indicate that the total world wheat crop will again be large, since winter wheat, outside North America, accounts for about 80 percent of total world production.

As pointed out elsewhere, production in the United States is forecast at 921 million bushels, 155 million less than in 1961. Winter wheat is of minor significance in Canada.

In Western Europe protracted winter and recurring wet weather have retarded development of winter wheat. Unfavorable conditions have also delayed spring planting. Late winter freezes apparently did some damage, especially in West Germany. No reports of serious damage have been received from other countries. Good weather at seeding time permitted a larger acreage to be sown for harvest this year in Western Europe.

Six countries normally produce about 90 percent of Western Europe's total wheat outturn. In France, winter wheat acreage is significantly larger than a year ago. Last year small winter wheat acreage was only partly offset by larger than usual spring wheat acreage.

Damage to winter grains in West Germany affected barley more than wheat, though wheat also suffered some damage. However, the late spring may be expected to affect the 1962 outturn adversely. The crop outlook is generally satisfactory in Italy and the trade predicts a larger crop than last year. Good prospects are also reported for Greece. Weather generally favored the crop during the winter and the current outlook is for a crop near the 1961 level.

The outlook for winter wheat in Spain is reported much better than last year but still not up to average. Acreage is larger than the small 1961 area but is still below average. Wheat acreage is expected to be somewhat larger in the United Kingdom. The crop, on the whole looks promising though it is a little

3/ Prepared in the Grain Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

behind normal development because of subnormal spring temperatures. Germination of the spring crop is also backward.

Spring is late in Eastern Europe, also. Prospects are uncertain in Yugoslavia with various adverse factors reported.

The late spring extended into the Soviet Union. There have been no reports of significant winter damage to the crop but dryness throughout the winter was an unfavorable factor.

The outlook is favorable in the parts of Asia for which reports are available. Harvesting is under way in India and threshing reports indicate unusually high yields. As acreage is larger than in 1961, the outlook is for a crop even larger than that record harvest. Prospects are fairly optimistic in Pakistan despite some reports of locust damage. The crop outturn is expected to be moderately above the 1961 harvest. Wheat acreage is smaller in Turkey. Soil moisture supplies are good but the reduced acreage probably means that production will be little if any larger than in 1961.

In Africa a larger outturn is expected than the poor 1961 harvest. A considerably larger crop is expected in Morocco. Prolonged dryness in Algeria caused deterioration after the crop had started well. It appears likely, however, that the outturn will be larger than the 1961 harvest, which was little more than half a normal crop. Conditions in Tunisia vary widely. If spring rains are adequate, the country's production should exceed the very poor crop last year.

Canadian Intentions Indicate Larger Wheat Acreage

On the basis of intentions as of March 1, Canadian farmers plan to seed a total of 24.6 million acres to all classes of wheat in 1962, an increase of 4 percent over the 1961 seedings and 11 percent above the 1956-60 average (table 12).

The Prairie Provinces--Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba--account for nearly all the Canadian wheat. Hard spring, the major class of wheat produced in these Provinces, usually accounts for about 90 percent of their total crop. Durum accounts for most of the remainder with only relatively small acreages devoted to winter wheat. Intentions to plant hard spring wheat in these Provinces indicate a 4 percent increase in acreage in 1962 over that seeded in 1961. The intended durum acreage totals 2.8 million, up 58 percent from that seeded in 1961 and 3 times as large as the small acreage seeded to that class of wheat in 1960.

Winter wheat in Ontario, planted in the fall of 1961, is estimated at 484,000 acres. This is 12 percent below both the acreage seeded the previous year and the 1956-60 average.

Table 12.--Wheat, spring and winter: Intended acreage in Canada, 1962 with comparisons

Item	1959	1960	1961	1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Hard spring wheat				
Prairie Provinces				
Manitoba	2,516	2,604	2,665	2,758
Saskatchewan	13,902	14,096	13,599	13,403
Alberta	5,121	5,007	5,107	5,088
Total	21,539	21,707	21,371	22,249
Other Provinces	83	83	80	84
Total hard spring	21,622	21,790	21,451	22,333
Durum wheat				
Prairie Provinces				
Manitoba	78	55	100	163
Saskatchewan	901	775	1,494	2,290
Alberta	39	53	197	378
Total durum	1,018	883	1,791	2,831
Total all spring	22,640	22,673	23,242	24,164
Winter wheat 1/				
Ontario	425	525	550	484
Total Canadian wheat	23,065	23,198	23,792	24,648

1/ Seeded in fall of preceding year.

From report of Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Canada.

An estimate of the area actually sown to wheat for the 1962 crop, based on the Dominion Bureau of Statistics annual June survey is scheduled for release on August 1. A preliminary report on acreages sown in the Prairie Provinces will be issued July 4.

NEW INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT CONCLUDED

After lengthy negotiations at Geneva, representatives of 48 countries participating in the U. N. Wheat Conference concluded another 3-year agreement. The 3-year agreement currently effective will expire on July 31. Ten of the participating countries, including the Soviet Union, are exporting countries and 38 are importing countries. This is the first time that the Soviet Union has actively participated in negotiations. The other exporters are Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, Italy, Mexico, Spain, Sweden, and the United States.

Under the expiring agreement, the price range within which regular commercial wheat trade between the exporting and importing member countries is carried on, is $1.50 to $1.90 per bushel, basis Manitoba Northern No. 1, bulk, in store Fort William/Port Arthur on Lake Superior. The new agreement raises the level to $1.62-1/2 to $2.02-1/2 per bushel. The prices of flour in regular commercial trade under the agreement are to be "consistent with" the wheat prices of the agreement.

Each importing member agrees to obtain at least a minimum designated percentage of its annual commercial foreign wheat and wheat flour requirements from the exporting members. These percentages vary considerably. The percentage method of designating the commercial purchase obligations of the importing members is retained in the agreement just concluded.

As in previous agreements, the new one excludes from the obligations all transactions which include features that do not conform with usual commercial practices in international grain trade. However, the new agreement endorses the principle of making excess wheat supplies available to underdeveloped countries.

The agreement will enter into force operationally on August 1, 1962 if a requisite number of countries indicate acceptance of the agreement.

Table 13.- Wheat: Estimated January 1 supplies in principal exporting countries, 1944-62 1/

Year	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia	Total (4)
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1944	818	692	445	251	2,206
1945	828	592	330	112	1,862
1946	682	345	225	145	1,397
1947	642	340	240	130	1,352
1948	801	300	270	220	1,591
1949	865	335	245	205	1,650
1950	900	325	230	225	1,680
1951	1,002	440	215	215	1,872
1952	854	555	85	175	1,669
1953	1,109	685	275	205	2,274
1954	1,334	810	280	225	2,649
1955	1,481	740	325	245	2,791
1956	1,567	840	260	280	2,947
1957	1,489	970	300	207	2,966
1958	1,385	920	265	132	2,702
1959	1,820	830	290	220	3,160
1960	1,875	820	260	245	3,200
1961	2,068	845	195	315	3,423
1962 2/	1,989	565	205	250	3,009

1/ Data for Northern Hemisphere countries represent January 1 stocks; estimates for Southern Hemisphere countries include the new crop as well as stocks of old-crop wheat on January 1.
2/ Preliminary estimates.

Grain Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 14.--Wheat: Price per bushel in 3 exporting countries, nearest mid month, January-April 1962; weekly, February-April 1962

Date (Friday)	Hard Spring		Hard Winter,	Soft	
	No. 1 Dark Northern at Duluth 1/ (United States)	No. 2 Manitoba Northern at Fort William 2/ 3/ (Canada)	No. 1 at Galveston 4/ (United States)	No. 1 White at Portland 1/ (United States)	Australia 3/
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Mid-month					
January 12	2.35	1.81	2.25	2.04	---
February 16	2.35	1.81	2.26	2.04	---
March 16	2.36	1.81	2.29	2.06	---
April 13	5/	1.81	2.31	2.11	---
Weekly					
February 23	2.36	1.81	2.27	2.05	---
March 2	2.35	1.81	2.28	2.05	---
9	2.36	1.81	2.29	2.05	---
23	5/	1.81	2.28	2.06	---
30	5/	1.81	2.29	2.08	---
April 6	5/	1.81	2.30	2.10	---

1/ Spot or to arrive. 2/ Fort William quotation is in store. 3/ Sales to noncontract countries. Converted to United States currency. 4/ F.o.b. ship. CCC selling price for immediate delivery. 5/ Not available.

Table 15.--Wheat and flour: World exports, by principal countries, 1959-61

Country	Year beginning July					
	1959		1960		1961 1/	
	1,000 metric tons	Million bushels	1,000 metric tons	Million bushels	1,000 metric tons	Million bushels
United States	13,880	510	18,021	662	18,643	685
Canada	7,593	279	9,330	343	9,526	350
Australia	3,157	116	4,986	183	5,988	220
Argentina	2,096	77	1,909	70	1,769	65
France	1,769	65	1,559	57	1,361	50
U. S. S. R.	4,900	180	2/	2/	2/	2/
Total	33,395	1,227	25,805	1,315	37,287	1,370
Others	2,721	101	5,529	203	5,170	190
Total	36,116	1,328	41,334	1,518	42,457	1,560

1/ Forecast.

2/ Included in "others".

Table 16.- Wheat and flour: World exports by country of origin and destination, fiscal year 1961 1/ (year ending June 30)

Destination	Exporting countries							
	United States 2/	Canada	Australia	Argentina	France	U.S.S.R. 3/	Others	World total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
North America, Central Amarica & Caribbean:								
Canada	259.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	259.0
Mexico	7.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.3
United States	--	230.8	--	--	--	--	--	230.8
British Honduras	7.7	.5	--	--	--	--	--	8.2
Canal Zona	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5
Costa Rica	30.3	20.8	--	--	--	--	--	51.1
El Salvador	32.8	6.2	--	--	--	--	--	39.0
Guatamala	45.8	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	48.3
Honduras	18.6	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	20.7
Nicaragua	10.6	10.1	--	--	--	--	--	20.7
Panama, Republic of	21.0	8.4	--	--	1.0	--	--	30.4
Bahamas	.2	7.3	--	--	--	--	--	7.5
Barbados	8.2	4.7	--	--	--	--	--	12.9
Bermuda	4/	3.2	--	--	--	--	--	3.2
Cuba	47.6	24.8	--	--	.3	150.0	--	222.7
Dominican Republic	8.6	26.0	--	--	--	--	--	34.6
French West Indias	--	.1	--	--	47.7	--	--	47.8
Haiti	24.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	24.1
Jamaica	29.8	39.8	--	--	--	--	5/ 28.1	97.7
Leaward & Windward Islands	8.6	28.2	--	--	--	--	--	36.8
Netherlands Antilles	10.4	2.7	--	--	1.1	--	--	14.2
Trinidad & Tobago	32.6	40.6	4/	--	--	--	--	73.2
Others	.4	.2	--	--	22.6	--	--	23.2
Total	604.1	459.0	4/	--	72.7	150.0	28.1	1,313.9
South America:								
Argentina	10.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.7
Bolivia	79.6	4/	--	10.8	5.4	--	15.4	111.2
Brazil	1,069.8	--	--	684.4	--	186.2	10.2	1,950.6
British Guiana	26.7	7.4	--	--	--	--	--	34.1
Chile	64.1	14.5	--	125.1	6.4	--	1.0	211.1
Colombia	144.7	15.8	--	--	--	--	--	160.5
Ecuador	17.0	43.1	--	--	--	--	--	60.1
French Guiana	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	2.7
Paraguay	2.0	--	--	80.2	.7	--	--	82.9
Peru	131.0	49.6	--	192.9	.5	--	1.7	375.7
Surinam	11.1	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	13.4
Uruguay	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.1
Venezuala	235.4	87.2	--	7.3	--	--	--	329.9
Total	1,793.2	219.9	--	1,100.7	15.7	186.2	28.3	3,344.0
Europe:								
Austria	3.0	41.6	9.2	4.2	--	--	87.1	145.1
Belgium-Luxambourg	122.8	335.2	2.3	27.5	5.8	51.8	15.5	560.9
Danmark	4.1	.1	--	--	10.7	--	98.0	112.9
Finland	2.9	21.5	--	--	--	92.4	--	116.8
France	43.8	268.8	--	--	--	--	232.0	544.6
Germany, West	188.6	875.5	120.5	122.0	516.0	142.8	153.5	2,118.9
Greaca	137.6	.9	.1	--	--	5.7	7.7	152.0
Icaland	11.8	.4	--	--	--	.9	--	13.1
Ireland	2.9	89.7	74.4	--	2.1	--	11.2	180.3
Italy	1,393.0	405.2	453.2	185.3	--	233.3	7.0	2,677.0
Netherlands	351.0	157.5	12.9	60.0	33.2	202.6	127.2	944.4
Norway	46.9	132.1	27.8	12.2	3.4	93.8	19.0	335.2
Portugal	138.1	4.7	--	38.4	11.0	7.8	33.2	233.2
Spain	853.6	--	34.2	75.4	1.4	--	15.4	980.0
Sweden	17.7	1.1	--	.5	.7	57.3	4.3	81.6
Switzerland	107.1	178.3	--	3.3	43.2	9.8	26.4	368.1
United Kingdom	495.8	2,435.6	816.2	221.3	101.9	293.9	114.0	4,478.7
Malta, Gozo & Cyprus	40.5	32.6	11.4	--	9.7	--	--	94.2
Others	1.6	1.1	--	--	1.5	--	1.3	5.5
Total West Europa	3,962.8	4,981.9	1,562.2	750.1	740.6	1,192.1	952.8	14,142.5
Albania	--	64.1	28.6	--	29.4	48.7	--	170.8
Bulgaria	--	--	--	--	--	69.8	--	69.8
Czechoslovakia	--	330.4	--	--	--	823.2	7.5	1,161.1
Germany, East	--	--	--	--	--	681.9	--	681.9
Hungary	--	--	--	--	--	236.8	37.7	274.5
Poland	1,120.4	63.3	--	--	--	216.0	1.3	1,401.0
U.S.S.R.	4/	204.4	--	--	--	--	--	204.4
Yugoslavia	385.7	--	--	1.3	--	--	54.2	441.2
Total East Europe	1,506.1	662.2	28.6	1.3	29.4	2,076.4	100.7	4,404.7
Total all Europa	5,468.9	5,644.1	1,590.8	751.4	770.0	3,268.5	1,053.5	18,547.2

Continued.

Table 16.- Wheat and flour: World exports by country of origin and destination, fiscal year 1961 1/ (year ending June 30)--Cont.

Destination	Exporting countries							
	United States 2/	Canada	Australia	Argentina	France	U.S.S.R. 3/	Others	World total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
Africa:								
Algeria	104.0	10.2	31.2	10.4	132.6	--	--	288.4
Egypt	1,174.0	.1	75.2	--	--	--	22.1	1,271.4
Ethiopia	.7	4/	--	--	--	--	4.2	4.9
Libya	31.0	--	--	--	7.5	--	88.0	126.5
Morocco	214.7	--	--	--	169.8	--	4.5	389.0
Somali Republic	4/	--	.1	--	1.7	--	3.6	5.4
Sudan	--	--	--	--	24.2	5.0	37.2	66.4
Tunisia	179.2	--	9.1	--	61.6	10.8	--	260.7
Canary Islands	46.8	--	--	--	--	--	1.9	48.7
Madeira Islands	6.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.3
Malagasy Republic	.7	--	--	--	24.1	--	--	24.8
Mauritius	--	--	29.7	--	--	--	--	29.7
Seychelles	.1	--	1.2	--	--	--	--	1.3
British East Africa	.9	.4	13.9	--	6.1	--	2.7	24.0
British West Africa, n.e.c.	4.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.4
Western Equatorial Africa	.1	.2	--	--	4.0	--	--	4.3
Ghana	22.7	53.6	4/	--	.4	--	--	76.7
Liberia	3.2	.6	--	--	--	--	--	3.8
Nigeria	52.0	22.3	--	--	.6	--	--	74.9
Portuguese Africa	1.1	3.7	--	--	--	--	--	4.8
Sierra Leone	6/	10.8	--	--	--	--	--	10.8
Western Africa, n.e.c. 7/	6.9	1.4	--	--	136.4	--	3.9	148.6
Angola	13.5	.5	--	--	--	--	7.1	21.1
Congo	47.2	6.5	--	--	7.1	--	2.5	43.3
Mozambique	28.8	10.7	13.3	--	--	--	.3	53.1
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	2.7	4.0	74.7	--	.3	--	--	81.7
South Africa	4/	29.0	.2	--	--	--	--	29.2
Others	1.5	--	.1	--	11.5	--	.4	13.5
Total	1,922.5	154.0	248.7	10.4	587.9	15.8	178.4	3,117.7
Asia:								
Aden	.8	4/	49.6	--	--	--	.7	51.1
Arabian Peninsula, n.e.c.	21.2	.2	23.6	--	7.5	--	.4	52.9
Bahrein	12.0	--	12.0	--	--	--	1.5	25.5
Iran	201.1	4/	50.4	--	--	--	7.6	259.1
Iraq	25.3	--	268.2	--	--	--	--	293.5
Israel	211.0	59.2	--	--	--	--	24.1	294.3
Jordan	169.4	4/	11.4	--	4/	--	109.3	290.1
Kuwait	16.1	.7	24.6	--	4.8	--	8.3	54.5
Lebanon	48.4	36.1	43.0	46.2	7.7	--	97.1	278.5
Saudia Arabia	87.1	38.5	8.8	--	--	--	.7	135.1
Syria	384.0	.2	--	--	--	--	16.9	401.1
Turkey	485.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	485.9
Afghanistan	47.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	47.2
Burma	.6	9.7	10.0	--	--	--	15.5	35.8
Ceylon	89.1	15.4	147.3	--	14.4	--	19.0	285.2
China (Mainland)	--	780.8	1,158.3	--	--	--	14.4	1,953.5
Formosa	304.5	3.8	11.4	--	--	--	--	319.7
Hong Kong	19.9	33.6	73.2	--	1.3	--	10.9	138.9
India	3,373.5	108.1	133.7	--	--	--	--	3,615.3
Indonesia	21.3	5.6	119.6	--	15.6	--	1.6	163.7
Japan	883.2	1,541.7	356.8	--	--	54.5	--	2,836.2
Republic Korea	362.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	362.0
North Korea	--	--	76.1	--	--	--	40.5	116.6
Malaya & Singapore	7.7	15.0	221.0	--	18.2	--	44.3	306.2
Pakistan	1,059.6	57.1	105.6	--	--	--	.1	1,222.4
Philippine Republic	244.3	107.3	8.8	--	--	--	.5	360.9
Portuguese Asia	2.0	8.3	3.7	--	5.2	--	--	19.2
Thailand	1.6	9.9	18.2	--	.3	--	5.4	35.4
Vietnam, Laos & Cambodia	122.8	1.5	4/	--	2.5	--	.2	127.0
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	29.2	2.1	--	--	--	--	2.6	33.9
Others	.3	.6	--	--	--	--	9.2	10.1
Total	8,231.1	2,835.4	2,935.3	46.2	77.5	54.5	430.8	14,610.8
Oceania:								
New Zeeland & Dependencies	--	--	174.3	--	--	--	--	174.3
British Pacific Islands	--	.2	20.9	--	--	--	--	21.1
French Pacific Islands	--	--	.9	--	16.2	--	--	17.1
U. S. Oceania	--	9.3	.4	--	--	--	--	9.7
Others	1.3	.1	9.9	--	--	--	--	11.3
Total	1.3	9.6	206.4	--	16.2	--	--	233.5
Others, unspecified	--	7.6	5.1	--	18.7	--	135.6	167.0
World total	18,021.1	9,329.6	4,486.3	1,908.7	1,558.7	3,675.0	1,854.7	41,334.1
Equivalent, 1,000 bushels	662,155	342,801	183,213	70,130	57,270	135,032	68,151	1,518,753

1/ Preliminary, subject to revision. 2/ Includes flour not wholly of U. S. wheat, durum wheat flour and semolina, macaroni and macaroni products. 3/ Exports from U.S.S.R. are based on import data from recipient countries and FAS estimates of exports. 4/ Less than 50 metric tons. 5/ Probably includes exports to other former "West Indies Federation". 6/ Included with British West Africa, n.e.c. 7/ Former French West Africa.

Table 17.- Flour, wheat: Civilian consumption, United States, 1935-61

Year	Year beginning - January: Consumption of commercially produced flour 2/		Year beginning - January: Total flour consumption 4/		Year beginning - July: Consumption of commercially produced flour 2/		Year beginning - July: Total flour consumption 4/	
	Total	Per capita 3/	Total	Per capita 3/	Total	Per capita 3/	Total	Per capita 3/
	1,000 cwt.	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	Pounds
1935	194,028	152.5	200,816	157.9	197,054	154.3	203,998	159.7
1936	202,718	158.2	209,135	163.3	200,350	155.9	206,240	160.5
1937	198,539	154.1	204,322	158.6	198,744	153.6	204,420	158.0
1938	201,742	155.4	207,507	159.9	202,937	155.6	208,791	160.1
1939	201,672	154.1	206,978	158.1	201,576	153.3	206,334	156.9
1940	199,912	151.3	204,512	154.8	202,591	153.5	207,033	156.8
1941	200,735	152.3	204,892	155.5	195,342	147.7	199,214	150.6
1942	202,359	153.9	205,853	156.5	207,024	159.5	210,140	161.9
1943	206,916	160.5	209,695	162.7	200,532	155.7	202,974	157.6
1944	189,090	147.0	191,472	148.9	196,786	152.9	199,108	154.7
1945	205,782	159.4	207,902	161.0	201,790	150.0	203,708	151.5
1946	214,798	155.2	216,586	156.5	205,301	145.7	206,959	146.9
1947	196,857	138.0	198,549	139.2	203,829	141.4	205,555	142.6
1948	197,347	135.9	198,956	137.0	198,801	135.8	200,293	136.8
1949	198,774	134.7	200,143	135.6	202,166	135.7	203,412	136.5
1950	201,215	134.0	202,447	134.8	200,764	133.2	201,982	134.0
1951	199,620	132.1	200,796	132.9	200,113	131.4	201,246	132.1
1952	200,456	130.7	201,575	131.4	198,775	128.3	199,881	129.0
1953	198,275	127.1	199,345	127.8	198,471	125.9	199,505	126.5
1954	198,718	124.9	199,705	125.5	198,480	123.5	199,420	124.1
1955	198,491	122.3	199,346	122.8	198,691	121.2	199,460	121.7
1956	199,153	120.5	199,891	120.9	199,928	119.7	200,636	120.1
1957	199,537	118.5	200,212	118.9	201,866	118.6	202,448	119.0
1958	206,461	120.5	207,071	120.8	209,133	120.8	209,711	121.2
1959	209,198	119.9	209,761	120.2	208,707	118.5	209,254	118.8
1960	209,279	118.0	209,803	118.3	209,913	117.3	210,415	117.6
1961 5/	212,883	118.1	213,379	118.3				

1/ For method of flour consumption determination see table 18. 2/ Using commercial production reported by Bureau of the Census. From 1940-44 estimates were developed in cooperation with the former BAE, now Economic Research Service. 3/ Computed using estimates of the population eating from civilian food supplies, based on published and unpublished records of the Bureau of the Census. 4/ Includes estimates of noncommercial production reported by U.S.D.A. as farm wheat ground for flour or exchanged for flour. 5/ Preliminary.

Table 18.--Flour, wheat: Supply and distribution, United States, 1935-61

Calendar year	Production (commercial and non-commercial) 1/	Imports of dutiable flour, semolina and products	Breakfast food production in the milling industry (deduct)	Total flour supply	Exports			Shipments to Territories	Military 5/	Civilian consumption	
					Flour		Other products 4/			Total	Per capita
					Commercial 2/	Department of Agriculture 3/					
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Lb.
1935	208,517	40	75	208,482	6,463	---	61	1,142	---	200,816	158
1936	217,618	93	80	217,631	7,173	---	83	1,240	---	209,135	163
1937	214,459	61	82	214,438	8,727	---	90	1,299	---	204,322	159
1938	219,174	21	83	219,112	10,219	---	100	1,286	---	207,507	160
1939	223,589	55	83	223,561	15,184	---	130	1,269	---	206,978	158
1940	217,300	68	83	217,285	11,316	---	101	1,356	---	204,512	155
1941	220,957	16	83	220,890	11,191	294	101	1,432	2,980	204,892	156
1942	224,594	89	84	224,599	6,507	2,434	138	2,042	7,625	205,853	157
1943	240,671	58	85	240,644	7,149	7,174	951	1,826	13,849	209,695	163
1944	245,757	82	85	245,754	12,718	6,557	1,017	1,279	32,711	191,472	149
1945	276,520	60	86	276,494	17,087	4,196	2,651	1,972	42,686	207,902	161
1946	280,688	15	87	280,616	34,076	18,937	1,360	1,803	7,854	216,586	156
1947	307,191	10	88	307,113	62,309	20,312	1,341	1,613	22,989	198,549	139
1948	280,742	14	88	280,668	38,245	15,164	2,549	1,592	24,162	198,956	137
1949	235,720	75	88	235,707	22,762	3,598	266	1,572	7,366	200,143	136
1950	226,131	48	88	226,091	17,601	2,009	211	1,602	2,221	202,447	135
1951	230,468	50	88	230,430	20,856	2,103	198	1,662	4,815	200,796	133
1952	229,267	43	88	229,222	20,023	874	248	1,584	4,918	201,575	131
1953	223,247	88	88	223,247	16,751	596	243	1,670	4,642	199,345	128
1954	222,392	85	88	222,389	16,440	448	256	1,596	3,944	199,705	126
1955	226,503	91	88	226,506	20,524	1,023	317	1,631	3,665	199,346	123
1956	230,496	98	88	230,506	24,116	684	343	1,643	3,829	199,891	121
1957	239,563	95	88	239,570	25,587	8,408	526	1,648	3,189	200,212	119
1958	248,614	101	88	248,647	26,207	9,761	491	1,722	3,395	207,071	121
1959	251,131	145	88	251,188	26,097	10,612	518	1,312	2,888	209,761	120
1960 6/	255,664	141	88	255,717	28,445	13,087	487	968	2,927	209,803	118
1961 6/	260,812	131	88	260,855	25,452	17,831	516	963	2,714	213,379	118

1/ Commercial production of wheat flour (reported by Census) includes flour milled in bond from foreign wheat plus the estimated flour equivalent of farm wheat ground for flour or exchanged for flour for farm household use as reported by SRS.

2/ Commercial deliveries for export include milled-in-bond flour made from imported wheat.

3/ U.S.D.A. procurement for export other than supplies for civilian relief feeding in occupied areas.

4/ Commercial deliveries for export and U.S.D.A. procurement for export of semolina, macaroni and bakery products in terms of flour.

5/ Includes other products in terms of flour in addition to flour per se. Covers supplies for civilian relief feeding in occupied areas as well as those for direct use of U.S. Armed Forces.

6/ Preliminary.

Table 19.--Capacity of off-farm grain storage facilities, by States, January 1, 1961 and 1962 1/

State	Rated off-farm storage capacity	
	January 1, 1961	January 1, 1962
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
New England	7,830	8,160
New York	85,110	82,960
New Jersey	6,440	6,730
Pennsylvania	22,710	23,660
Ohio	125,500	130,000
Indiana	114,700	142,900
Illinois	377,700	405,100
Michigan	42,090	46,140
Wisconsin	107,700	107,700
Minnesota	302,300	307,600
Iowa	343,400	362,000
Missouri	170,500	182,800
North Dakota	132,600	135,500
South Dakota	83,640	85,140
Nebraska	447,800	494,300
Kansas	761,600	836,600
Delaware	4,700	5,190
Maryland	17,920	19,450
Virginia	15,670	15,990
West Virginia	490	460
North Carolina	22,030	23,850
South Carolina	9,660	11,640
Georgia	19,800	19,300
Florida	2,390	2,620
Kentucky	24,020	24,200
Tennessee	26,770	34,260
Alabama	10,910	12,940
Mississippi	17,440	19,200
Arkansas	64,100	107,000
Louisiana	42,850	58,610
Oklahoma	238,700	256,100
Texas	760,300	915,000
Montana	45,350	46,300
Idaho	45,580	45,500
Wyoming	5,220	5,470
Colorado	67,650	76,780
New Mexico	13,000	15,870
Arizona	16,850	16,770
Utah	14,760	14,710
Nevada	2,200	2,100
Washington	173,300	170,000
Oregon	89,500	90,960
California	110,500	121,600
United States total	4,993,280	5,489,160

1/ The capacity data, by States, include all elevators, warehouses, terminals, merchant mills, ships under private control, other storages and oilseed crushers which store grains or soybeans. Capacity data exclude CCC bins, mothball ships under Government control used to store grain, warehouses used to store only rice or peanuts, oilseed crushers processing only cottonseed or peanuts, tobacco warehouses, seed warehouses and storages that handle only dry beans or dry peas.

Table 20.- Wheat: CCC-owned stocks, by positions and States, April 1, 1962 1/

State	Bin sited	Terminals, elevators and warehouses 2/	Maritime Fleet	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Alabama	---	165	---	165
Arkansas	---	3,541	---	3,541
California	---	3,594	---	3,594
Colorado	729	31,820	---	32,549
Georgia	---	153	---	153
Idaho	---	60	---	60
Illinois	---	1	---	1
Iowa	---	1,235	---	1,235
Kansas	11,929	376,143	---	388,072
Kentucky	---	310	---	310
Louisiana	---	10,402	---	10,402
Maine	---	1,314	---	1,314
Maryland	---	1,436	---	1,436
Massachusetts	---	677	---	677
Minnesota	151	60,756	---	60,907
Mississippi	---	496	---	496
Missouri	194	25,030	---	25,224
Montana	641	18,265	---	18,906
Nebraska	486	141,062	---	141,548
New Jersey	---	290	---	290
New Mexico	---	3,152	---	3,152
New York	---	8,307	15,834	24,141
North Carolina	---	43	---	43
North Dakota	2,036	47,733	---	49,769
Ohio	---	1	---	1
Oklahoma	---	69,234	---	69,234
Oregon	---	1,670	6,653	8,323
Pennsylvania	---	362	---	362
South Carolina	---	118	---	118
South Dakota	6,494	27,418	---	33,912
Tennessee	---	1,084	---	1,084
Texas	---	112,563	---	112,563
Utah	---	2	---	2
Virginia	---	211	14,076	14,287
Washington	---	2,726	---	2,726
Wisconsin	---	15,462	---	15,462
Wyoming	---	2,359	---	2,359
Sub-total	22,660	969,195	36,563	1,028,418
Areas in transit 3/				
Dallas Area	---	---	---	14,412
Evanston Area	---	---	---	894
Kansas City Area	---	---	---	2,049
Minneapolis Area	---	---	---	446
U. S. Total	22,660	969,195	36,563	1,046,219

1/ Including stocks sold but not delivered. 2/ Includes terminals, sub-terminals, country elevators, warehouses, etc. 3/ Moved from official weight points and has not been unloaded or sold.

Grain Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 21.--Wheat: CCC-owned, by classes and commodity office areas, April 1, 1962

Class	Kansas City	Dallas	Evanston	Minneapolis	Portland	Maritime Fleet: Portland area	Maritime Fleet: Evanston area	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Hard winter	588,689	200,172	433	32,538	7,932	1,407	15,206	846,377
Hard spring	118	---	11,861	149,443	3	---	14,704	176,129
Soft winter	768	643	696	---	11	---	---	2,118
White	295	---	76	201	2,191	5,246	---	8,009
Mixed	1,004	136	24	47	11	---	---	1,222
Durum	---	---	---	6	---	---	---	6
Sub-total	590,874	200,951	13,090	182,235	10,148	6,653	29,910	1,033,861
Balancing item 1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	+12,358
Total	590,874	200,951	13,090	182,235	10,148	6,653	29,910	1,046,219

1/ To bring amount reported by classes in line with amount reported in inventory.

Table 22.--Wheat: Total CCC-owned stocks, by States that exceed 10 million bushels, April 1, 1959-62

State	1959	1960	1961	1962
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Kansas	202.6	357.3	326.1	388.1
Nebraska	84.0	118.8	119.1	141.5
Oklahoma	71.8	89.3	95.9	69.2
Texas	68.2	107.2	109.5	112.6
Minnesota	62.5	62.5	69.1	60.9
Oregon 1/	28.1	27.2	19.7	2/
Washington 1/	26.4	39.1	30.1	2/
New York 1/	22.8	15.6	22.8	24.1
Virginia 1/	20.9	2/	11.5	14.3
Colorado	20.6	25.0	25.6	32.6
Missouri	18.0	30.3	21.2	25.2
Wisconsin	15.3	25.1	21.8	15.5
South Dakota	15.0	30.0	29.5	33.9
North Dakota	13.9	46.7	51.4	49.3
Louisiana	12.8	10.2	11.4	10.4
Montana	10.6	18.2	24.6	16.9
Total of other States 3/	51.0	55.9	58.4	49.2
United States total	744.5	1,058.4	1,047.7	1,046.2

1/ Includes storage in Maritime fleet in some years.
2/ Included in total of other States.
3/ Total of CCC stocks in States with less than 10 million bushels owned by CCC. Includes wheat in-transit.

Table 23.--Wheat: CCC sales and other dispositions, July-April, 1960-61 and 1961-62

Item	July 1, 1960-April 14, 1961	July 1, 1961-April 13, 1962
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Domestic Sales and Dispositions		
By ASCS Commodity Offices:		
Nonstorable country warehouse	1,553	782
Nonstorable track and terminal	4,392	1,235
Statutory minimum 1/	2,217	22,621
Other domestic	129	78
Donations	15	2/
By ASC County Offices:		
Nonstorable bin site	7	1,597
Statutory minimum 1/	3,084	13,428
Total domestic	11,397	39,741
Export Sales and Dispositions		
GR-345 3/	91,873	97,917
Barter	23,477	36,454
CCC credit 4/	3,462	2,675
Other export	6,186	---
Donations	14,804	11,220
Total export	139,802	148,266
Total sales and dispositions	151,199	188,007

1/ For unrestricted domestic use.
2/ Less than 500 bushels.
3/ For redemption of certificates issued under payment-in-kind program.
4/ General Sales Manager's Credit Program; CCC sales made at the next export price.

Table 24.--Wheat: Inspections for export, by classes and coastal areas, July-March, 1960-61 and 1961-62

Coastal area	Hard red spring	Hard red winter	Soft red winter	White	Durum	Mixed	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
	July-March 1960-61						
Great Lakes	6,569	---	4,848	1,287	---	---	12,704
Atlantic	7,096	5,417	29,663	7,780	434	546	50,936
Gulf	2,699	225,332	12,092	---	---	5	240,128
Pacific	1,311	19,825	---	92,295	---	1,255	114,686
Total	17,675	250,574	46,603	101,362	434	1,806	418,454
	July-March 1961-62						
Great Lakes	11,771	---	4,524	2,940	13,193	---	32,428
Atlantic	3,990	4,918	23,367	12,057	242	663	45,237
Gulf	5,762	262,058	12,223	---	767	---	280,810
Pacific	80	18,397	---	71,754	431	888	91,550
Total	21,603	285,373	40,114	86,751	14,633	1,551	450,025

Table 25.--Rye: CCC-owned stocks, by positions and States, April 1, 1962 1/

States	Bin sites	Terminals, elevators, and warehouses 2/	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Colorado	7	20	27
Kansas	42	176	218
Minnesota	---	2,129	2,129
Missouri	---	14	14
Montana	6	1	7
Nebraska	8	343	351
North Dakota	15	6	21
Oregon	---	1	1
South Dakota	57	2	59
Washington	---	190	190
Wisconsin	---	173	173
Wyoming	---	20	20
U. S. Total	135	3,075	3,210

1/ Includes stocks sold but not delivered.

2/ Includes terminals, sub-terminals, country elevators, warehouses, etc.

Grain Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

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